

BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

(FOUNDED 1794)

Published by The Farmer Publishing Co., 179 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
DAILY... 50c month, \$6.00 per year in advance. WEEKLY... \$1.00 per year in advance.PHONE
BUSINESS
OFFICE
1204.PHONE
EDITORIAL
DEPARTMENT
1287.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Syracuse, Griffith & Fredricka, New York, Boston and Chicago
Only Evening Newspaper of Bridgeport Carrying
Associated Press Service.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1917.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

AMERICA MAKES formal resort to her historic method of defense. The president has uttered a call for the enlistment of 500,000 volunteers, who will serve for the duration of the war and be returned to the pursuits of private life when the peace treaty is signed.

Let us see if American spirit is what it used to be.

The response should be early and generous.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT

NEWS FROM Russia carries more than a hint that the revolution has not reached its zenith.

The party of Fatherland and Army has served upon the Council of Workmen's and Soldier's Deputies a notice that it must operate solely through the provisional government. The Council has been co-operating with the provisional government, and in many instances has dominated it, as when the imprisonment of the Czar was demanded, though the government had prepared for a less drastic remedy.

A majority of the provisional government, comprising its wealthiest and most influential elements, are liberals; they have in mind a democratic form of government, like that of the United States, or based more, perhaps, on that of Great Britain, where democracy has carried the socialization of industry to a point beyond the stage reached in this country.

The radical elements are represented by Tscheidze, a socialist, and Kerenski, minister of justice, a labor leader.

The party of the Fatherland contains most of the soldiers stationed at Petrograd. The Council represents the workers, and the intellectually active peasants, who are either socialists or communists.

Russia must be conceived as a country in which a great portion of the people do not react to modern political ideas. They have lived under the kind of a government they have lived under, and have not the initiative to actively wish to live under a different regime.

The active elements of dissent comprise the industrial and commercial groups, who desire a modern constitutional government and a free scope for competitive enterprise; the socialists, who entertain the same ideas regarding industry, that are held by Socialists in America, and the communists, who are numerous, for the reason that the Russian peasantry are familiar with the tilling of farm lands in common.

These groups have no fixed lines, and there are among them doctrinaires representing quite different lines of thought. The Socialists include the constitutional group, with views very much like those entertained by most Bridgeport socialists, and syndicalists, or advocates of direct action, who are represented in America by the I. W. W.

The communists also have their constitutional and their violent groups, the latter responsible for most of the direct actions, typified by the assassination of rulers. Theirs is the propaganda of the deed.

Nobody knows which group will finally dominate the revolution. The more radical elements in a revolution tend to come to the top, but the pendulum almost always swings back to a middle point.

The Russian engineer, Peter Rubenberg, now residing in this country, says according to Frank Harris, in Pearson's: "Czarism and the government classes have been in process of degeneration since 1905. Now you will have a Russian Republic, and the socialist ideals are nearer fulfillment in Russia than anywhere else."

It seems probable that the future government of Russia, will be modeled after the type of the American government, but with a larger element of co-operative enterprise, which will be suggested by the nature of Russian agitation, by the economic practice of Europe before and during the war, and by the presence of a very numerous and powerful socialist party.

TWO KINDS OF SEDITION

WHEN AARON BURR was suspected of treason, he wasn't met by a mob and pounded to a pulp. He received a solemn legal trial and was found not guilty.

This is a country of law. It has engaged in a great war to sustain law in the world. It proposes to fight for justice, upon the seas, and the law for shipping.

The man or group of men who engage in lawlessness within the country, are not showing respect for the flag. They are not showing themselves good Americans, but the contrary.

This applies equally to the man who speaks disrespectfully of the flag, and to those who resort to lynch laws to show that they love the flag.

Even after a trial it is difficult sometimes to say if a man is guilty of the offense charged against him. The world is full of the lesson that mob violence often inflicts itself upon innocent men.

If any man can take the law into his own hands upon the should be reported to the authorities, and punished by the courts, so that his just punishment might be a warning and an example.

But if any man, or group of men, undertake to punish such offenses, either real or alleged, by the methods of lynch law, by mob violence, in affront to the principles of Americanism, they should be reported and punished by due process of law, as a lesson and a sign that the America which fights for legality on the seas, will also demand legality on her own soil, under the folds of her own flag.

The newspapers are full of reports of assaults said to be "in defense of the flag." In Bridgeport it is reported, in one case, that twenty men set upon another and "beat him to a pulp."

This sort of thing is not patriotic, nor American. It is a mere brutality, more dangerous to the safety of the city, than the thing it is supposed to prevent.

If any men can take the law into his own hands upon the pretext of an insult to the flag, we shall presently have every bully with a personal grievance, every gang with something to avenge setting upon the selected enemy, and offering the extenuation of patriotism.

Let us have no more lynch law in Bridgeport. The mob that

"The Twelfth of April"

To the present generation, concerned with an even greater struggle than that which involved the United States in the '60s, the twelfth of April has no special significance, but to the few survivors of the multitudes who wore the blue and the gray the date recalls the beginning of the great conflict in which they participated. It was on April 12, 1861, that Fort Sumter was fired on, and the hopes of those who were working for a peaceful solution were blasted.

It is noteworthy at this time to recall that Lincoln, up to the last moment, ardently hoped that peace might be maintained. On the day that he was inaugurated, March 4, 1861, a letter was received at the War department from Major Anderson, the commander of Fort Sumter, expressing the opinion that the Charleston defenses could not be held except with "a force of not less than 2,000 good and well-disciplined men." Those who doubt the ability of the United States to raise a sufficient army to defend itself at the present time should consider the condition of affairs at the outbreak of the civil war. The Washington government, in spite of the fact that war had been threatening for months, did not have at hand the 2,000 men that Anderson asked for, nor could they be raised and taken to Charleston before the supplies of Fort Sumter's defenders would be exhausted.

President Lincoln, anxious for peace, declared for the abandonment of the fort, and the cabinet agreed with him almost to a man. The President sent for a member of the Virginia convention, a professed Union man, and told him that if the convention would adjourn and cease to menace the government, he would at once order the abandonment of Fort Sumter. This request was refused, and Lincoln was told that the United States must immediately evacuate the fort, without conditions.

It was not until the demand was made upon him that he recognized the provisional Confederate government as a sovereign power that Lincoln abandoned his attitude of conciliation and "peaceful waiting." He was forced to the reluctant conclusion that, as he said, "it may be necessary to put the foot down hard." When he had reached that decision he overruled the objections of his military advisers and fitted out an expedition to carry provisions to the faithful seventy at Fort Sumter. The vessels carrying this relief were approaching Charleston when the South Carolina forces were ordered to attack Sumter. The fort was battered to pieces by shot and shell, and the little garrison, helpless from lack of food but practically unharmed, evacuated the ruined structure.

It is well to recall that the patient President who, before the war, was criticized for his "vacillation and timidity," never once faltered in his purpose once he had entered the struggle, and that the nation which could not send 2,000 men to Fort Sumter was able during the war to call to the military service of the government 2,666,543 men.

The lesson of Fort Sumter is one which the German Emperor might have studied with benefit to himself. It is that the most patient of men may find it "necessary to put the foot down hard."

SENECA

It was on the twelfth of April in the year 65 that Lucius Annaeus Seneca, one of the greatest of Roman philosophers, received from his former pupil, the infamous Emperor Nero, the imperial mandate to take leave of life. Seneca had lived, for the most part, like a philosopher, and he died like one. In the presence of his wife and friends he opened veins in his legs, but the blood did not flow freely, so he took a draught of poison to hasten the end. This, too, proved too slow to suit him, so he entered a warm bath, and was finally suffocated in a stove.

Nero destroyed the man, but happily his works have survived, and the scholarly world has ever since delighted in that eclectic philosophy which was a fusion of all the existing systems of thought.

In the chorus of his tragedy of "Medea" Seneca predicted the discovery of America in these lines: The age shall come, in fine

Of many years, wherein the main Shall loose the universal chain; And mighty tracts of land be shown. To search of elder days unknown; New worlds by some new Tiphys found, Nor Thule be earth's farthest bound.

Fertilizer Association Plans Industrial Survey

Atlantic City, N. J., April 12.—The National Fertilizer association announced today as a measure of national defense the appointment of an advisory committee to make a thorough survey of the industry to ascertain stocks of raw materials on hand, together with an estimate of what will be required for a period of one year beginning July 1. These figures, says a statement by the executive committee, "will be used in any way that may be of service to the government or the industry to maintain a normal production of fertilizer without which food production in the United States would be reduced to an alarming point."

A concurrent resolution directing that President Wilson's war message to Congress be read at the opening of all public school sessions on April 16 was adopted by the New York Assembly.

beats up a workman today, may burn down a factory tomorrow. The mob spirit is the same, always and everywhere.

America is a country of law, not a country of lynch law.

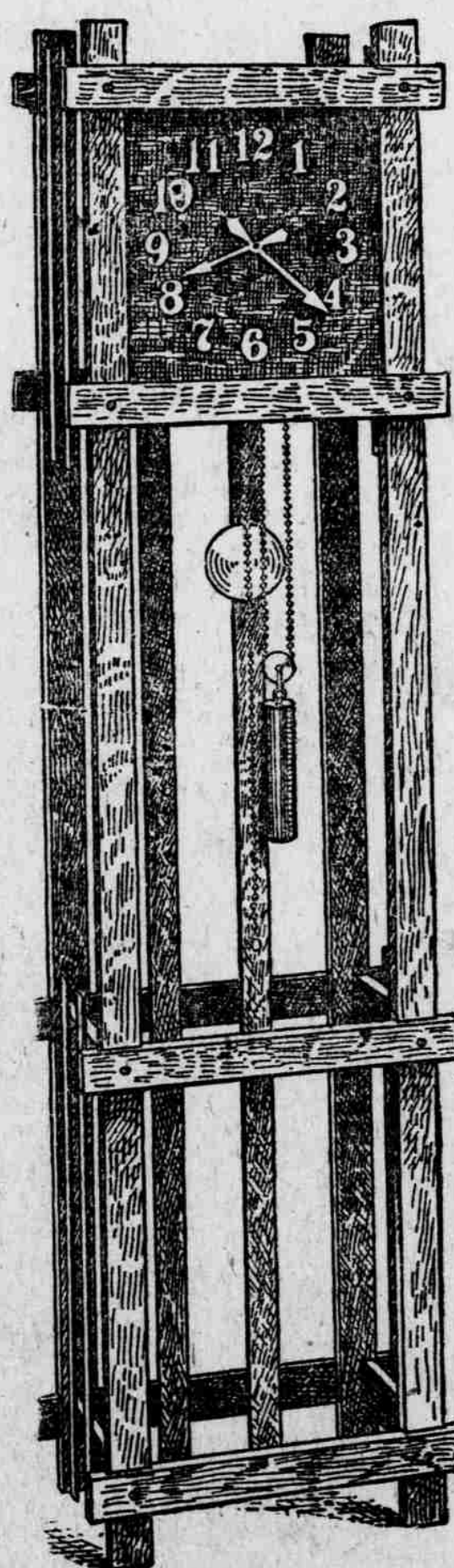
WANT TO SEE ACTION

GEORGE B. THAYER, a West Hartford man, addressing a group of churchmen in the Allyn House, recently, said that if President Wilson should call for half a million men to go to France, a million would respond.

He is probably right. There is no great affection on the part of the American people for a duty that will call for long inaction, without a purpose at the end of it.

HIGH COST OF BEEF

BEEF ON the hoof reached \$12.85 per hundred, yesterday, the highest price in the history of the country. America must look to her crops. A poor crop this year would spell an unparalleled hunger.



This Handsome HALL CLOCK FREE

With all purchases of \$50 or over made during our 21st Anniversary Sale.

Clock stands 56 in. high—brass numerals on dial—brass hands, pendulum and weight.

A real good time keeper. An ornament and convenience in any home.

On account of the limited number of clocks available, this offer is positively limited to purchases made from April 4th to 14th inclusive.

This offer applies to Cash or Credit Purchasers

A WONDERFUL VALUE! THIS 4 PIECE "WILLIAM AND MARY" DINING ROOM SUITE \$87.50

Buffet, 54 inches long, China Closet 44 inches wide, 55 inches high, Extension Table with 48 inch top, Serving Table 34 inches long. All made of solid oak Jacobean finish. Our very special price for four pieces



YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD

GENUINE ALUMINUM PERCOLATORS



One and One Half Quart with Cold Handle

A Treat for Those Who Like Delicious Coffee

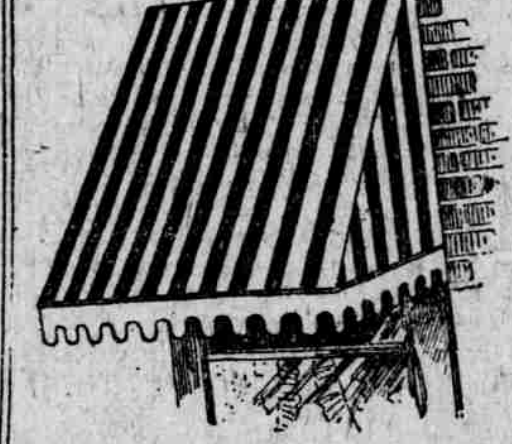
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WINDOW AWNINGS

Iron Frame, Rope and Pulleys

Complete 2 ft. 6 in. 3 ft. 4 ft.

98c \$1.19 \$1.29



Genuine Porcelain Enamel REFRIGERATOR

Made by the White Enamel Refrigerator Co., Manufacturers of the Bohn Syphon. Made of Solid Oak 48 inches high, 35 1-2 inches deep. All Brass Trimmings, Exactly Like Cut



Genuine Reed Chair or Rocker

With Removable Cane Cushions on Seat and Back. Brown or Grey Finish.



\$5.98

GEO. B. CLARK CO. 1057-1073 BROAD ST.

Five men were injured when a trolley car of the Newark-Perth Amboy line crashed into a jitney bus at Elizabeth.

The Hill-Wheeler bill to extend local option privileges to cities passed the New York Assembly by a vote of 55 to 58.

DROUTH BROKEN, WESTERN WHEAT CROP IS SAVED

Kansas City, April 12.—Rains that soaked the wheat and grain belt in Oklahoma and Kansas yesterday saved thousands of acres that would have been ruined had the drought continued a few days longer, according to the opinions expressed today by expert agriculturists. Reports received here today indicated that at various points in Kansas and Oklahoma the rain is continuing.

Frank M. Gault, president of the state board of agriculture of Oklahoma, declared last night that if the rain continued today the wheat crop in that state would be from 20,000,000 to 23,000,000 bushels, as compared with last year's crop of 27,000,000.

The situation in Kansas was summed up by J. C. Mohler, the secretary of the state board of agriculture, with a statement that the rain had been of untold value to the winter wheat.

In Oklahoma arrangements have been made by the Oklahoma Bankers' association to furnish seed where replanting of wheat becomes necessary.

UNIVERSITY FOR PANAMA.

New York, April 12.—Establishment at Panama City of a pan-American university, for which the city is now available buildings valued at more than \$1,000,000, is to be urged before American educational institutions by Dr. Edwin G. Dexter of the Panama national institute, who arrived here today. Dr. Dexter said he had come here by direction of President Valdez of Panama.

CRAP GAME HAS FATAL RESULT.

Middletown, April 12.—Henry Williams, colored, died at the local hospital today as a result of injuries received during a quarrel over a game of dice on March 31, at Portland. Jerry Moody, also colored, who it is alleged struck Williams over the head with an iron pipe during the trouble, is held by the coroner without bond for trial in the superior court on a charge of murder.

DR. H. B. LYON DEAD.

Hartford, April 12.—Dr. Edwin Bradbury Lyon, for many years a leading physician in New Britain, died at his home on Fern street today after a protracted sickness.

MINERS IN CONFERENCE.

New York, April 12.—A conference through which 225,000 miners in the soft coal regions of Illinois, Ohio, and western Pennsylvania seek wage increases ranging from 20 to 33 1-3 per cent, was begun here today. Thirty-two operators entered deliberations with thirty-five men representing the United Mine Workers of America. The miners were headed by their president, John P. White.

BOND BILL EXPLAINED.

Washington, April 12.—The \$7,000,000 war revenue bill was explained to the Senate finance committee today by Secretary McAdams. Chairman Simmons said no opposition was expressed and he expected its quick passage after it has been approved by the House.

Berlin confirmed the death of Prince Friedrich Karl, an aviator, reported missing several weeks ago.

A bill introduced in Congress provides for a prize of \$200,000 for the best device for protecting coasts from attacks at sea.

The American Locomotive Co. has taken orders for 50 large engines for the Canadian Government Railways and five for the El Paso & Southern.